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Blames Cambodia Fighting

Chinese Gain Influence in Hanoi, Rogers Says

ASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that U.S. operations in Cambodia had strengthened communist China's militant influence in Hanoi and that prospects of peace during an indefinite time of low-level, scattered guerrilla attacks.

In an interview with the Westway Broadcasting Co., recorded during his trip to the U.S. Embassy in London during Mr. Rogers' visit, he said President Nixon's appointment of Ambassador David K. E. Bruce as chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks signaled a new phase in the negotiations.

"We are quite flexible," he said, "and we are very serious about negotiations."

Mr. Rogers said he saw no reason that the Communists are not to reciprocate, and his visit to Cambodia indicated the United States might have a serious diplomatic price for military gains in assaulting communist sanctuaries across the amne border.

"We do know they [the Chinese] increased their influence with us as a result of the Cambodian situation," he said. "We think influence has decreased at expense of Communist China."

Neither the Communist Chinese have any reason to bring an end to the war, we don't know," he added.

"I think it serves their purpose to have the war continue, affect they use Hanoi as their instrument for causing trouble," he said.

"We don't expect the Communists will get directly involved in our never knows for sure."

**BI Labels
Communists as
Threat to U.S.**

SHINGTON, July 14 (UPI)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday branded the Black Panther party as the country's most dangerous and violent extremist group.

The Black Panthers, also called the Weatherman Organization of Students for a Democratic Society, "a principal force in the country's violence among young militants," during the fiscal year 1970, the said in its annual report. "The Weatherman group was in the forefront of much of the activity deliberately calculated to provoke confrontations."

A 22-page report, issued by J. Edgar Hoover, director, covered major activities of the agency during the last 12 months. It dealt with organized crime, racketeering and other areas FBI concern. A considerable amount was devoted to protest demonstrations and militant activity.

Mr. Hoover deplored the fact, despite its record of hate, and subversion, the Black Panther party continues to receive substantial monetary contributions from prominent donors," the report

Foreign influences also charged that "foreign influences" were making "inroads in our black extremist groups in United States, particularly the Black Panther party."

Though the nature of the "foreign influences" was not detailed, report noted that "Blackbridge over, the party's minister of information, was presently living in this country." The report said Mr. Cleaver traveled to North Africa last September and "has developed close ties with certain Arab guerrilla organizations."

Mr. Hoover reported that there was "a sharp increase in protest demonstrations on college campuses during the school year of 1969-70," the report noted. It said 462 demonstrations took place, according to the FBI's figures, and buildings securitied numbered 313, and there were 261 arrests on Reserve Officers' Training Corps installations.

462 Campus Injuries

The report said that 462 injuries resulted from protest demonstrations on college campuses, nearly two-thirds of which were sustained by police and college officials.

The report said "eight individuals" were killed in the disruptions, it was not immediately clear whether they were students. The injury figure was disputed. Dr. John Spiegel, director of the Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University. These figures cannot possibly be accurate," Dr. Spiegel charged, as the police dutifully record injury in their ranks, while dents do not.

A preliminary count by the committee suggests that injuries are about evenly divided between police and college officials on the one hand, demonstrators on the other.

"It's been on view here nearly

**Birth Curb
Approved
By Senate****5-Year Program
Voted Unopposed**

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI)—The Senate voted unanimously without debate today to launch a nearly \$1 billion five-year program to teach birth control to the nation's poor and supply contraceptive devices to anyone seeking them.

The bill, which now goes to the House, authorizes \$901.4 million for the five-year effort, with actual monetary outlay subject to annual approval in appropriations bills.

The measure would create a new deputy assistant secretary for population affairs in the Health, Education and Welfare Department. He would handle all federal family planning services and research and administer grants to the states for help on a voluntary basis.

5 MILLION Women
The program is directed primarily at the nation's estimated five million women of childbearing age, for whom unwanted children are the greatest hardship.

Backers of the measure hope it would help reduce the nation's birth rate, which is expected to swell the U.S. population to 300 million in the next 30 years.

Among other provisions, it would grant \$20 million to train personnel to provide birth-control devices to applicants; \$35 million for research on safer and more effective contraceptives; and \$30 million for construction of "population research centers" in universities to investigate population trends and learn more about human reproduction.

In other developments:

• The Senate approved a five-year extension of the Public Health Service Act yesterday that included new provisions to bail out failing medical schools and encourage veterans with medical training to stay in the profession.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., said he had authorization for failing medical schools to keep at least three such institutions in the New York area, from imminent collapse.

The bill includes a provision permitting the Veterans Administration to grant educational benefits to veterans studying in one of the allied health professions.

Regular GI Bill of Rights benefits are limited to a maximum of 36 months, but this would be waived for veterans studying in the health field. The bill now goes to the House.

Air Controllers

The Senate approved a liberalized retirement program for air-traffic controllers, described as men who operate under tension and stress with fewer daily breaks than Las Vegas blackjack dealers.

The bill, sent to the House, would credit a controller with 14 years of service for retirement purposes for each year of the job.

• Backers of unemployment insurance for workers on large farms said they will make a final attempt to restore such a provision when a Senate-House conference committee report on the pending jobs-benefits bill is called up in the House.

**Ulster Leaders Hail Success
In Averting Parade Violence**

BELFAST, July 14 (UPI)—Northern Ireland's leaders today called yesterday's trouble-free Orange Order parades "the turning point in the campaign of disorders."

The British Army, meanwhile, made plans to withdraw 3,000 troops by the end of July.

The Ulster prime minister, James Chichester-Clark, praised the re-

straint of the Protestant Orange Order members who took part in the Battle of the Boyne celebrations and the people as a whole "who neither gave nor looked for provocation."

Roy Bradford, his minister of commerce, called the peaceful day of parades "the turning point in the campaign of disorder."

"We have seen the worst of the violence in Northern Ireland," he said. He raised speculation that the early closing order on Belfast public houses might be lifted. But said that "it is a decision that will be taken in the light of the situation."

Encouragement for All

Mr. Chichester-Clark said: "I hope and pray that this happy outcome of a testing day will be an encouragement for all to move toward a happier and more peaceful atmosphere."

The army began preparing for the scheduled departure of 3,000 troops brought here to reinforce the 5,000 men stationed in Ulster during the Orange Order parades.

An army spokesman said that the original plan had been for the 3,000 reinforcements to leave by the end of the month.

"So far as we know, those plans have not been changed," he said.

But the deputy chief of staff of the troops here, Brig. Michael Bayley, said that there would be no mass departure. The troops would leave in a phased withdrawal, he said.

Northern Ireland was quiet to day after a day of parades marred by only one incident. An incendiary device badly damaged a hotel owned by a Roman Catholic outside Belfast.

It had been feared that the parades would provoke disorders of the kind that have left 11 persons dead and hundreds injured in the last three weeks.

These features included five groups of papal crosses keys, gold papal tiaras and suggestions of folded letter or hand-knife near the pontiff's left hand.

"I was surprised that Raphael was that experimental that he allowed himself to improvise," Mr. Gould said. He suggested that the keys and thorns had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

London Gallery Finds 'Copy' Is True Raphael

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 14 (UPI)—For years, the National Gallery's portrait of Pope Julius II, daubed by the dirt of centuries, had been considered no more than a good copy.

But now, thanks to a scholar's bunch, some X-ray detective work and a 1963 Borghezio inventory number, the National Gallery portrait has been acclaimed as the lost Raphael original and will go on display under its new credentials tomorrow. Some London art dealers estimate its value as high as \$10 million.

The portrait has now been cleaned to reveal vivid once-daring reds and greens.

Raphael painted the pope in the winter of 1511-12. But the original portrait was thought to have been lost. A portrait in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence was once thought to have been the original, on which the "copy" in London was thought to have been based. But doubts arose as early as the 18th century and the Uffizi has not claimed its copy as the original for many years. It is labeled: "After Raphael."

"It's not just the National Gallery that was blind," Cecil Gould said defensively. Mr. Gould, a tall, meek and immensely knowledgeable man of 52, is deputy keeper of the gallery and an expert on 16th-century Italian art.

"It's been on view here nearly



Raphael's portrait of Pope Julius II.

all the time we've had it since 1824," Mr. Gould said. "All the experts have seen it. Everyone else was blind, too."

Reminded that experts were still squabbling over the authenticity of another reputed Raphael portrait in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Mr. Gould replied: "Ours is not really a matter of opinion. We have the evidence."

Last fall, Mr. Gould was looking at the painting with Dr. Konrad Oberhuber, an art scholar, in connection with a new book by Dr. Oberhuber. Earlier, another Raphael scholar, Dr. Oskar Fischer, had expressed his belief in a private letter that this was the original.

It was conversations with Dr. Oberhuber in front of the picture that led to a complete X-ray mosaic being taken, Mr. Gould recalled.

The X-rays, which were completed at the end of last year, revealed the key to the discovery—a series of background features that had been painted over and canceled. Presumably this is something only the original artist would have done.

These features included five groups of papal crosses keys, gold papal tiaras and suggestions of folded letter or hand-knife near the pontiff's left hand.

"I was surprised that Raphael was that experimental that he allowed himself to improvise," Mr. Gould said. He suggested that the keys and thorns had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

Spanish Bishops Ask Aid for Poor**Wage Settlement in Doubt****British Dockers Defy Leaders; More Than Half Stay Off Job**

LONDON, July 14 (UPI)—More than half of Britain's 47,000 longshoremen rebelled against their union leadership today, endangering an agreement designed to avert the country's first nationwide port shutdown in 44 years.

The bishops made their stand in a statement issued after a meeting here last week.

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The bishops

Cambodians Relieve Town Too Late to Save Garrison

PHNOM PENH, July 14 (Reuter)—Cambodian reinforcements were today locked in battles with Viet Cong after fighting their way into the besieged hill resort of Kiri Rom, but they arrived too late to save the 400-man garrison.

The beleaguered government troops ran out of ammunition and lost many men cut down in a desperate attempt to break out of the encircled town.

Eyewitness reports from the picturesque spa, 58 miles southwest of here, said the pretty jungle road leading out of the town was littered with the bodies of government troops.

A government high-command spokesman here said some positions in Kiri Rom have been taken, but he had no official casualty figures or further details of the four days of fighting round the town.

Survivors of the garrison told reporters they had run out of ammunition Sunday.

The reinforcements — tough Khmer troops who had formerly fought as mercenaries with the American Special Forces in Vietnam — did not reach Kiri Rom until yesterday.

Some Escape

Some of the garrison, who fired their last bullets while isolated on a hilltop in the town's center fled into the foothills of the jungle-coated Cardamom Mountains.

A handful reached the bottom of the hills and met the reinforcements and reporters on Highway 4, the main road linking Phnom Penh to the port of Kompong Som.

The spokesman said that at night Viet Cong positions in the holiday town are being attacked by South Vietnamese helicopter gunships. By day they are being bombed by Cambodian T-28 aircraft trying to flush an estimated 1,000 guerrillas from the strategic town.

With a commanding view of much of the highway, the town could serve as a base for Viet Cong raids, and it is believed the guerrillas are trying to secure it so they can cut the road whenever they wish.

Two other battles were reported by the command. One was only a few miles from Kiri Rom at the village of Sreka Neak, also on Highway 4, which was attacked by about 1,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong yesterday.

The spokesman said that like Kiri Rom it lies in mountainous terrain and reinforcements may have trouble reaching it.

The other fighting reported today was near the provincial capital of Takeo, 52 miles south of Phnom Penh. The spokesman had no details.

Vietnam Fighting

In Saigon the U.S. command reported that North Vietnamese troops killed six American airborne troopers and wounded seven more in a predawn attack today. The command said three North Vietnamese were killed in the long fight after the North Vietnamese attacked a night position of the 101st Airborne Division, 34 miles west of Hue.

The U.S. command also announced in Saigon today that it is cutting two Air Force units from its forces in Vietnam this month.

The units, a F-100 Super Sabre fighter squadron and a C-123 transport squadron, with strengths totaling 600 men, are the first unit reductions in the fourth phase of President Nixon's program of withdrawal from Vietnam.

India Considers Forcing Britons To Get Visas

NEW DELHI, July 14 (UPI)—The Foreign Office today denied reports that the Indian government has imposed visa restrictions on British nationals entering this country.

A spokesman said the imposition of visa restrictions on British nationals "is one of the measures under discussion" to counter recent British restrictions on entry of Indians to the United Kingdom.

He said no decision has been made on the matter.

The free and unrestricted entry to India of British citizens has become a touchy political issue here in recent months. Indian ministers have characterized the British voucher system as racist and alleged that Indian officials visiting Britain have been harassed.

There have been repeated demands in parliament for retaliatory action against Britain.

New Danish Minister

COPENHAGEN, July 14 (Reuters)—Henry Christensen, chairman of the Liberal party parliamentary group, was last night named Denmark's new agriculture minister.

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ARTILLERY WATCH ON CAMBODIA—Members of the 3rd Artillery of the U.S. 25th Division set up camp, including a 175-mm. self-propelled gun, about a half-mile from the Cambodian border, near Xom Mat, South Vietnam. Associated Press

Con Son Held 'Not Too Bad' By Red Cross

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, July 14 (NYT)—Red Cross inspectors found that conditions at Con Son prison in South Vietnam were "not too bad," and that the vast majority of the inmates were held as common criminals, reliable sources said today.

The sources also revealed that less than 50 of the 3,000 inmates of the prison were classified as prisoners of war. These had been assigned to the prison, instead of to one of South Vietnam's six prisoner-of-war camps, because they were accused of crimes allegedly committed as civilians, either common crimes or acts of violence against the South Vietnamese government, the Red Cross reports stated.

The inspectors, who had been assigned by the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross, reported that some prisoners were held in small, tightly packed cells, the sources said. However, the reports were not sufficiently detailed to show whether these were the "tiger cages" in which, according to two members of a United States House of Representatives committee, prisoners at Con Son were tightly packed and "inhumanely" treated.

Reports Not Public

A spokesman for the International Committee reiterated today that, in accordance with its standard practice, the reports on the Con Son prison would not be made public. He limited himself to the statement that the reports showed the majority of the prisoners there were not prisoners of war.

According to the two informants, the Red Cross has inspected the Con Son prison twice the last time last February.

According to the same sources, the Red Cross reports established that none of the inmates at Con Son had been captured by U.S. troops. This would seem to indicate that the prisoners of war there—whatever their number and status—had been captured by the South Vietnamese.

Mr. Van Loi, in a statement last night, said flatly that there were no prisoners of war, and no persons captured by the armed forces, in Con Son prison. Apart from this apparent contradiction, the information made available here today supported Mr. Van Loi's assertion that the Red Cross report, in particular the February report, did not make any "damaging accusations against his government."

180 Running For 30 Saigon Senate Seats

By Robert G. Kaiser

SAIGON, July 14 (W.P.)—One

hundred and eighty candidates have filed to run for 30 vacancies in the Vietnamese Senate in an election Aug. 30, the government announced today.

Conspicuously absent from the list of candidates is Sen. Tran Van Don, a leader of the 1963 coup against Ngo Dinh Diem, and an outspoken critic of President Nguyen Van Thieu in recent years.

Mr. Don, a former general, headed a slate of ten candidates in the 1967 senatorial elections that won more votes than any other. He has been chairman of the Senate's Defense Committee, and last fall he called publicly for a normalized South Vietnam.

He became identified in the public eye as leader of a "third force" movement which soon became a target of bitter criticism from Mr. Thieu. The movement never got off the ground.

In a written statement issued today, Mr. Don said he, as well as the Senate, "did not achieve the results expected by the people" in the past three years. He said the Senate was manipulated by the executive branch, and he thought he could do more for the country by staying outside it.

He couldn't win.

Vietnamese political circles believe Mr. Don was also motivated by the assumption that he could not win this year, not least because the government would go to great lengths to defeat him.

A surprise on the list of candidates is Tran Van Huong, Vietnam's premier from May, 1968, to August, 1969. Mr. Thieu eased Mr. Huong out of the premiership last year after protracted "dealings," and it was thought then that Mr. Huong's political career was probably over. He is old and has had numerous health problems, including cataracts and high blood pressure.

Mr. Huong is a popular southern, and rare among Vietnamese politicians—he has a reputation for complete honesty. Saigon's rumor-mongers are spreading the report that Mr. Thieu may pick him as a vice-presidential candidate in next year's national elections to replace Nguyen Cao Ky.

There have been repeated demands in parliament for retaliatory action against Britain.

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Jews Petition Supreme Soviet On Emigration

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI)—Soviet Jews from Latvia and Moscow have appealed to the current session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) to intervene with the authorities to help open Soviet borders to permit more Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Breshenev is a popular southern, and rare among Vietnamese politicians—he has a reputation for complete honesty. Saigon's rumor-mongers are spreading the report that Mr. Thieu may pick him as a vice-presidential candidate in next year's national elections to replace Nguyen Cao Ky.

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Richard M. Nixon, with Mrs. Nixon beside him, chats with fellow members of Whittier College's Class of '34.

At the White House, a Whittier Class of '34 Reunion

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Members of the Whittier College class of '34 dropped in at the White House yesterday to chat with a colleague who, they agreed, most likely succeeded better than anyone else in the class.

President and Mrs. Nixon welcomed 34 of his former classmates, including Mrs. Olaf-Florence Welch Jobe, 88, his one-time sweetheart at the Whittier school.

"I don't know that he recognized me," said Mrs. Jobe, who, like the others, wore a nametag to help the President's memory.

But Mrs. Jobe said that Mr. Nixon asked how her children were. Her husband, Gail, stayed to

home on their farm at Sedona, Ariz.

Politics Not Discussed

"He looks great and was completely at ease," she said. "We didn't talk politics. But I wouldn't mind it sometimes."

Mrs. Jobe said that she is a Democrat. "I can't find another one in the group," she said.

Richard A. Thomson, a Whittier businessman, said: "The President recalled that he did something quite radical for a Quaker campus. When he ran for student body president, he advocated dancing."

Another class member quoted the President as saying that "pushing for dancing at Whittier then was like pushing to

J.S. Plans New Rules to Limit Rallies Outside White House

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—The government will propose regulations to limit the size of demonstrations in front of the White House but to allow "unlimited" public gatherings in the ellipse.

Washington Monument stands behind the White House, he proposed regulations, announced yesterday, could go into effect 30 days after they have been published in the Federal Register.

Justice and Interior Department officials said at a news conference that the proposal to limit the number of demonstrators on the White House sidewalk and in Lafayette Park across the street was based on reasons of security for

President. William D. Ruckelshaus, assistant attorney general for civil rights, said the Secret Service recommended a limit of 100 persons on the Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk and of 500 persons in Lafayette Park.

The government had attempted to set these same limits in administrative regulations established after a 1967 demonstration of 600 in Lafayette Park.

Suspended in 1968

But federal courts suspended the regulations in May, 1969, and replaced them with a requirement that groups give 15 days advance notice before a planned public gathering.

The proposed regulations would establish a permit system for holding demonstrations in the park areas around the White House.

Groups of fewer than 100 planning to assemble would have to apply for a permit 48 hours in advance. Those planning larger demonstrations would have to apply in days in advance.

The basis for denying permits would be if a "clear and present danger" was shown; a prior permit application had been made for date and place, or a judgment at the gathering would be too grave for the area sought.

Mr. Ruckelshaus and Mitchell Eich, solicitor of the Interior

2 Heart Recipients Die at Stanford

STANFORD, Calif., July 14 (AP).—The deaths of two heart transplant patients over the weekend were announced yesterday by the Stanford University Medical Center.

Francis J. McMahon, 50, of Menlo Park, Calif., who received a new heart May 21, died Saturday. Dr. Donald Louderback, 49, of San Francisco, who received a transplant May 19, died Sunday morning.

The medical center said causes of death were undetermined pending autopsies. There are now eight survivors of the 25 heart transplants performed at Stanford.

Blaiberg Left \$126,750. **CAPE TOWN, July 14 (Reuters).**—Dr. Philip Blaiberg, South Africa's second heart transplant patient who survived for 18 months, died on August 17 last year. His estate of \$126,750, it was announced here today. His wife, 16, is sole heiress except for small bequests to his maid, Katie,

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Proposes 'No Knock' Entry

Congress Gets Tough Version Of Anti-Crime Bill for Capital

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—A Senate-House conference committee reported out yesterday a tough anti-crime bill for the District of Columbia that contained the controversial provisions permitting preventive detention and "no-knock" entry by police.

The proposal, drawn up by the administration as a model for the nation, represented a major victory for President Nixon, who had personally pressed for its passage. The bill had been in conference for three months.

The proposal now goes back to both houses of Congress. It is expected to pass the House, where most of the controversial sections were水箱 on. However, Senate liberals have teamed with Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., a close watcher of constitutional rights, and have promised to fight the bill.

Major Reorganization

The bill would provide for major reorganization of the city's courts system, with additional judges, increased tenure, salaries and retirement benefits, and new court management. The original Senate version restricted itself to these provisions, as well as well-defined "no-knock" and limited wiretapping provisions.

The House added preventive detention that would allow judges to jail defendants considered a danger to society for up to 60 days before trial; mandatory sentencing requirements, including automatic life sentence for persons convicted of a third serious felony, and a host of other provisions in the 436-page document.

In its report, the conference committee deleted a list of offenses under which juveniles would be tried as adults, but let stand a House-passed provision lowering the juvenile age from 16 to 15, and a provision that would have citizens pay the attorneys of policemen accused of false arrest, regardless of whether the policeman won or lost the court case.

Opposed by Blacks

The bill was strongly opposed by many black organizations, which charged that it was aimed specifically at Negroes. Answering that point, Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md., who is chairman of the Senate District Committee and staunch supporter of the measure, stated:

"To those who say this bill is anti-black, I say crime in this 70 percent black city is anti-black."

JOY DE JEAN PATOU PARIS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 14 (UPI).—School officials of Barbour County, George Wallace's home county, have been ordered by a federal court to carry out a desegregation plan which will make all the schools predominantly black this fall.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. approved a plan yesterday which had been submitted by the Barbour County Board of Education. The plan divides the county into five zones, all of which will have more black students than white.

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Built Pentagon in 1941-42

Gen. Leslie Groves Dies at 73, Headed First A-Bomb Project

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI)—Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves, who directed the secret-shrouded Manhattan Project that built the atomic bomb, died here last night, the Army reported today.

The retired general, 73, died at Walter Reed Hospital here after suffering a heart attack.

Gen. Groves, a colorful, forceful personality, headed the atomic development project from 1942 to 1947.

He was responsible for all phases of it and was a major factor in the successful harnessing of the skills of America's scientific and management community.

Pentagon Constructor

He was also chief of construction for the building of the Pentagon in 1941 and 1942. As head of the Manhattan Project, Gen. Groves was responsible for all the construction and scientific effort that led to the dropping of the first bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

At the peak of the project, he supervised installations in more than 30 cities, had a payroll of nearly 130,000 persons, was responsible for expenditures of more than \$80 million a month and ran two major plants producing atomic materials.

After the war, the Army, in awarding Gen. Groves the Distinguished Service Medal, credited him with cutting short the war and said that his achievement "is of unfathomable importance to the future of the nation and of the world."

The general retired from the Army in 1948.

Sometimes Criticized

He was sometimes criticized by the scientists for his brusque manner, which they felt was too officious and not conducive to research.

But, despite his personnel problems and the doubts of many who thought that the unprecedented project would never amount to

anything, the general was single-minded in pushing ahead.

The first payoff came with the historic nuclear test explosion at Alamogordo, N.M., on July 16, 1945.

The general was also responsible for military planning and preparations that led to the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, less than a month later.

He was responsible for all phases of it and was a major factor in the successful harnessing of the skills of America's scientific and management community.

Pentagon Contractor

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Gen. Leslie R. Groves

U.S., Russia Agree to Skip SALT Session

VIENNA, July 14 (UPI)—American and Soviet disarmament negotiators decided today to skip their next meeting, which would have been held on Friday, and to meet again next Tuesday instead.

The American delegation, which proposed the omission of the session, was understood to have suggested that the time be used for "stock-taking." The Soviet delegation agreed.

The move was interpreted here as an indication that the Vienna phase of the strategic arms limitation talks is drawing to an end.

There was speculation that "stock-taking"—a phrase used by delegation sources—might involve the drafting of the communiqué that is to conclude the current phase of the talks.

The Vienna meetings were originally planned to end in early July. It is now expected that they will wind up within the next two or three weeks.

Press reports from Washington that an agreement on the limitation of key categories of nuclear weapons may come out of the Vienna phase are being dismissed here as overly optimistic. It is taken for granted that further talks will be needed before agreement is reached.

A new round of negotiations will be held in Helsinki in the fall.

Pope to Castelgandolfo

VATICAN CITY, July 14 (UPI)—Pope Paul will leave for his summer residence at Castelgandolfo, in the hills outside Rome, on Thursday evening, the Vatican announced today.

Rioting Marks Beginning of Bastille Day

Legionnaires Hailed In Military Parade

By Eric Pace

PARIS, July 14 (UPI)—France celebrated a noisy Bastille Day as leftists rioted and rightists cheered a parade that brought French Legionnaires and nuclear missile service trucks into the heart of Paris.

"Liberate the Bastille," cried scores of young Maoists who fought with riot police at the Place de la Bastille early today. Their shouts stoked the mob attack on the Bastille prison here on July 14, 1789, that sparked the French Revolution and provided France with her national holiday.

"Vive la Légion!" shouted admirers of the Legionnaires, mostly Germans, who were included in Paris's parade for the first time since 1962. Legionnaires were involved in right-wing disaffection during the presidency of Charles de Gaulle, and have been engaged in the controversial civil war in the Chad.

The chariot for the Legionnaires were the loudest as 10,000 troops and 850 military vehicles moved down the sun-drenched Champs-Elysées.

Among the trucks were four designed to service French nuclear missiles. The units they are to serve will not be operational until next year, and the vehicles were being shown in public for the first time.

"An Atomic 14th of July," the American newspaper France-Soir later exulted.

The throng was hushed as a 70-foot-long rail rolled past—a vehicle for moving nuclear missiles. Behind it rolled three trucks equipped with egg-shaped containers designed to carry nuclear warheads. No actual nuclear weapons were on display.

H-Bomb by 1975

The development of a nuclear weapon has been a matter of pride and prestige to the De Gaulle and Pompidou governments, and the Ministry of Defense has predicted that France will have an H-bomb that can be delivered by a missile by 1975.

President Georges Pompidou watched the parade and afterward was driven home to the Elysee Palace where he stood up in his open limousine acknowledging the applause of the crowd.

Heavy police guards prevented any repetition near the president of last night's disorders.

At least 15 persons were arrested during the rioting, which broke out in various parts of Paris last night and lasted until after 2 a.m. today.

The riot police lobbed tear gas grenades to subdue the young protesters who surged across the Place de la Bastille. Some of the rioters, members of France's ultra-left fringe, bore tracts that proclaimed: "The street belongs to the people—out with the cops!"

The "protesters" provoked the riot police to action by beating loudly on metal pots.

Some youths were severely man-handled by the police and stones were thrown. Ambulances carried off an undisclosed number of injured persons.

Elsewhere, unidentified protesters broke the windows of two banks and several automobiles. Officials reported that the police station near the city hall had been "attacked" by 50 dissidents, but gave no details except that 20 of them had been arrested.

There was also street fighting in the university town of Grenoble last night, but the official version was that it "concerned young girls."

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*Delegates Walk Out***Refusals of Right to Speak Disrupt UN Youth Assembly**

By Kathleen Tetsch

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 14.—Youthful participants from South Vietnam and National China were denied the right to speak at the World Youth Assembly yesterday, prompting 30

Heath Bars Queries on Africa Arms

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath, in angry language with opposition Labor

told Parliament today his government has begun a series of Commonwealth countries on the sale of arms to Africa despite a United Nations embargo.

Mr. Heath declined to say under

ated questioning, however, if his government has proposed a

over South African arms to Commonwealth partners.

answer yes or no, demanded

Prime Minister Harold Wil-

When the government has

lived a decision it will inform

House, after it has carried on

with Commonwealth countries," Mr. Heath replied. "It

is obviously quite improper

announce, while carrying on con-

versations, any proposition made to

Commonwealth countries."

Mr. Heath's administration has

widely reported as proposing

limits its sale of defensive weapo-

nons to the republic in a bid to

the expected outcry from

Commonwealth countries.

The prime minister refused to be

on Mr. Wilson's question

whether the United States had

ed back British sales of arms

South Africa, even though

Washington has banned such sales

if. This was a matter for the

British to announce, he said.

He also refused to specify when

planned another attempt to

obtain a settlement of the Rho-

nian question with Ian Smith's

time. This attempt was a Com-

monwealth promise in its electoral

campaign last month.

In the House of Lords, mean-

while, Lord Chalfont, a Laborite

former Foreign Office min-

ister, attacked Conservative claims

that Britain needs South African

drill to protect the South At-

tic and the sea routes around

southern tip of Africa.

The only threat to our sea

ter," he said, "is the threat of

and the next war is not going

one of naval engagement in

South Atlantic."

There is also a moral issue in

it, he said, and the youth of

will not easily forget nor

give this government or the

Conservative party if it does things

which are going to place us

on the wrong side in

greatest moral issue in this

country today."

Replying for the government,

Lord Lichfield, foreign under sec-

etary, said the government ab-

stained apartheid, "but we must be

realistic. It must be remembered

at removal of our influence

means that other interests are

no longer there to replace us."

Op-Ed Column

Andreotti Hears Conditions**Prospective Partners in Italy Willing to Form New Coalition**

ROME, July 14 (UPI)—Prospective coalition partners told Premier-Designate Giulio Andreotti today that they were willing to join a new government. But each proposed various conditions.

The 51-year-old Christian Democrat, who has served in more governments than any other postwar politician, conferred with the parties he wants to include in a new center-left government. A similar coalition under Premier Mariano Rumor fell eight days ago because of differences over social reform, finance and collaboration with the Communists.

Ugo La Malfa, leader of the small Republican party who was the first man to meet Mr. Andreotti today, blamed the other coalition partners for the problems. He said that the Republicans were willing to join if the others settled their disputes first.

"If the Christian Democrats, Unitarian Socialist party and Italian Socialist party reach a political agreement, with particular reference to the economic and financial problems to which our attention and concern has been turned for a long time, we will give... our full support to the new government," Mr. La Malfa told newsmen.

The Socialists said that an agreement concluded with the other center-left parties before Italy's first regional elections on June 7 gave them the right to ally with the Communists in regions where no other majority was possible. Their partners disagreed.

Mr. Andreotti planned to meet opposition leaders tomorrow and aides said that he might then hold further talks with the center-left parties before reporting success or failure to President Giuseppe Saragat later this week.

Scuffle at Vatican Over Woman's Attire

VATICAN CITY, July 14 (REUTERS)—A West German tourist and his wife—wearing a mini-skirt and a see-through blouse—were briefly detained by Vatican police today after a scuffle with a pontifical gendarme outside the doors of St. Peter's Basilica.

The gendarme told the woman her dress contravened Vatican rules on decency of dress and that she could not enter the Basilica. The husband intervened, and a scuffle followed, police said. The gendarme overpowered him, and led both husband and wife to the Vatican police station, where they were later released.

5 British Sailors Cited for Mutiny After Protest

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters)—The Royal Navy dealt yesterday with its first mutiny charge in 16 years.

Five young sailors aboard a minesweeper, the Iverton, were charged with mutiny over an alleged sit-down strike to protest the length of a voyage.

The navy ordered them to appear before a naval court-martial later this month.

The protest allegedly took place while the Iverton was anchored off Scotland earlier this month. For the first time this century, civilian police had to be called to a Royal Navy vessel.

Mutiny in the face of the enemy carries a death sentence. In peace-time, it is punishable by life imprisonment. The last mutiny charge was brought in 1954, when two seamen were sentenced to four and five years in jail.

East Germany Jails 2 Whose Plane Strayed

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—An East Berlin court today sentenced to two West German fliers whose small private plane strayed over the border into Communist East Germany June 21, the East German news agency ADN announced.

ADN said Leopold Rittermeier, the pilot, was sentenced to a year and ten months in jail and Rolf Haugmann to a year and seven months. ADN said the two men, both of Frankfurt, were flying with improperly functioning navigation instruments.

Brandt Sees Rumor

ROME, July 14 (AP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt conferred privately today with Mariano Rumor, Italy's caretaker premier, and then flew back to Bonn. Mr. Brandt told newsmen he was highly satisfied with his brief stay in Rome and with his audience Monday at Vatican City with Pope Paul VI.

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And that's the long and the short of William Lawson's

After a Hundred Years

When, on July 15, 1870, the French Council of Ministers voted for war against Prussia, they officially launched what has been described as the first truly modern war. It is possible to cavil with this description; the American Civil War used the same technological devices—railways, telegraph, breech-loading arms, armored warships—that played their destructive roles in the Franco-Prussian conflict. It went on longer, too, and drew more of the opposed population and their economies into the struggle, coming closer to total war.

Moreover, there were some curious anachronisms in the fight between Napoleon III and the German prince. It began with a controversy over, of all things, the succession to the Spanish throne; and while it brought down the Second Empire in France, it created the Second Reich in Germany.

But there was one particularly modern note that was struck a century ago. When Bismarck "edited" the Ems dispatch—the message from his king relating to a conversation with the French ambassador—he engaged in one of history's classic examples of news manipulation.

Again, there might be dispute over the extent to which Bismarck was prefiguring the future in dangling this "red rag before the Gallic bull," just as there has been debate over just how much the Ems dispatch contributed to the fatal outcome. Manipulation of the news is old; subsidized presses and doctored communiqués are at least as old as the printing press—indeed, Josephus complains of prejudiced accounts of the Jewish war, and one is inclined to

question even so terse and apparently factual relation as Caesar gave of his Gallic wars.

But there was a subtlety and precision of timing about Bismarck's handling of the Ems conversations that suggests the best (or worst) of modern public relations techniques. He did not create incidents like Hitler, and then lie about them in a controlled press. Rather, he took an actual event and simply sharpened its impact sufficiently to send mobs marching along the Paris boulevards shouting "A Berlin!"

In a word, Bismarck did not resort to the "big lie," which, despite Goebbels and some more recent practitioners, can only serve with the unsophisticated, but employed that *suppositio veri et suggestio falsi* which is used, consciously or unconsciously, by nearly every advocate of a cause. And he used it in a form that would be seized upon with equal avidity by the free press of every national and political complexion to draw their own conclusions—which were those that the Iron Chancellor wanted them to draw.

Europe and the world have greatly changed in the past century, and so far as relations between France and Germany are concerned, much for the better. The tactics of Gravelot and the strategy of Von Moltke are only of academic interest, and even the Commune of Paris, which crowned one national tragedy with another, has only symbolic concern for today's revolutionaries. But the example of what a man in power, with his hand on the spigot of news, can do to pervert, or at least to control, the flow, is still useful after a hundred years.

The Dollar and the Market

The case for increased exchange rate flexibility has been brought home to the United States over the past three years. The political onus traditionally attached to devaluation or even upward revaluation of currencies led Britain, France and West Germany into overlong delays in making needed adjustments, as it became increasingly evident that larger adjustments would be necessary, massive waves of speculation shook the West's monetary stability.

To the United States, this experience suggested the need for some system of small, frequent and undramatic adjustments of currency rates among countries to redress payments imbalances resulting from differing rates of inflation.

A different conclusion was drawn by the Common Market countries, for whom currency adjustments force painful changes in farm prices and subsidies. They resolved progressively to eliminate flexibility among their exchange rates, gradually linking them together into the equivalent of a common currency for external purposes. Their objective is to extend their customs union, as long planned, into a full-fledged economic and monetary union, harmonizing economic policies and growth and inflation rates by stages during the 1970s. Britain, in opening negotiations to enter the Common Market, has accepted this concept, as have the other applicant countries, Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

The prospect over the next decade, therefore, is the evolution of the non-Communist world into two giant trading and currency areas, one based on the dollar, the other on the so-called "Eurocurrency" of the ten-nation Common Market and its associated countries in Europe and Africa. It will be a new world economically. Its problems and their solutions are only dimly seen as yet, but some elements are clear.

If renewed protectionism and a kind of

economic warfare between the two blocs is to be avoided, further reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade between these two great areas will be essential. New joint bodies are needed for this purpose and to coordinate internal economic, monetary and business-cycle policies more closely on both sides of the Atlantic, including harmonization of growth rates and management of farm surpluses. Inflation rates nevertheless undoubtedly will diverge and payments imbalances will still occur, requiring occasional exchange rate adjustments. Once there are only two major currencies rather than a half-dozen or more involved, the adjustment process should be simpler.

During the long transition period leading to monetary union, however, the Common Market countries will be seeking through all possible means to avoid changes in parities among their currencies, except possibly for one general readjustment at the time of British entry. There is little chance of the Six accepting the American proposal, just advanced at a Paris meeting of the principal nations involved, to widen the bands of currency fluctuation to 2 or 3 percentage points on either side of parity. The Six limit their bands to 3/4 of 1 percent; they have recently agreed not to widen these bands but in fact to seek progressively to narrow them to zero.

French and Belgian opposition to the American proposal is made more adamant by the suspicion that United States Treasury representatives prefer to see the Six divided rather than united in a grouping that could challenge American predominance in world monetary policy. This Treasury view is self-defeating. Only if the Common Market countries are encouraged to lock their currencies together is there any chance that, as a bloc, they will accept greater exchange rate flexibility toward the rest of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Thor Heyerdahl's Voyage

France would clearly be interested in the joint manufacture with Britain of nuclear weapons. But here the main difficulty lies in separating the results of purely British from Anglo-American research and it is highly unlikely that the Americans would allow their secrets to be passed on to France as long as it remains outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military command. Important new decisions cannot therefore be expected from [Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home's visit to Paris. It will have achieved its purpose if it does nothing more than create a climate of confidence between the new Conservative and French governments.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Thor Heyerdahl's primary satisfaction lies in having proved his theory that the ancient Egyptians could have sailed to the Americas in similar craft. It will give a new angle from which to consider the influences on original civilization in that area. It also repeats his Kon Tiki voyage in 1947 to prove links in civilization between Peru and Polynesia. Both voyages point to a desire for achievement which goes beyond sheer mystical love of adventure. And it is all the more impressive that he has done the same thing twice. At the same time, he was an inspiration to, as well as responsible for, a seven-man crew. This personal side clearly worked, too, for he commented in Barbados that "it shows that people of all skin colors, religious and political backgrounds can work together."

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 15, 1895
NEW YORK—Advice received here from Honolulu give glowing descriptions of the celebration of the anniversary of the Hawaiian Republic. President Dole signalized the occasion by proclaiming an amnesty by which forty-five prisoners undergoing sentences of five years on account of the Royalist rising were set at liberty.

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1920

WASHINGTON—The French Tricolor floated over the White House today, one of the rare occasions on which a foreign flag has been flown over the President's official residence. This infraction of precedent is indicative of the spirit in which America has joined with France in the observance of the Fourteenth of July as a token of the deep friendship existing between the two nations.



From Suez to Singapore

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—Stalin saw no difference between the policies of either major party that won an American or British election because, for Moscow, the basic attitude was always the same. Likewise, when Washington and London regard each other after each governmental change they invariably find continuation in main diplomatic goals. This is one of many facts that bind together the English-speaking allies.

Nevertheless, this time Washington had one special reason for being discreetly pleased with a Tory victory—because of the pledged commitment to maintain a small military presence "east of Suez." East of Suez runs a long, long way—as far as Singapore—and it is with this broad area, touching both the Middle East crisis and

the existing tangle of Southeast Asian affairs that the Indo-China crisis, that the United States is most urgently concerned.

Nothing Prime Minister Heath plans to do will differ dramatically from what his predecessor planned.

Yet there is likely to be greater British initiative and symbolic value of British deterrence in a region that threatens to produce a vacuum. Moreover London deliberately weighs the effect of its modest Asian policy in Washington.

There is no illusion that the existing tangle of Southeast Asian affairs can be tidied into one logical collective security organization. SEATO, despite glaring weakness and nonparticipation of two members, Pakistan and France, is seen as a continued necessity because of its psychological importance in covering Thailand and the Philippines.

ANZUS, which links the United States to Australia and New Zealand (without Britain) is regarded as too exclusive. However, the British see that Australia won't agree to tinkering with ANZUS because it guarantees total American military protection as it stands. This leaves ANZAM, a little known British commitment.

ANZAM joins Australia and New Zealand with Britain to defend Malaysia. It is likely to be replaced at the head of an administration in deep political trouble, and therefore ripe for the taking.

Nixon's Problems

The Senate majority leader is a shrewd observer, long past further national ambition for himself, and too charitable to be blindly partisan. In the same conversation, for instance, he expressed confidence that Nixon really means to get the nation out of Vietnam by 1972. His assessment that the President will be in trouble that year is shared by some other politicians, not all of them Democrats.

Muskie's speaking schedule shows that he is paying increasing attention to his home state, although quick reconnaissance here does not suggest that he will have any great difficulty winning re-election over a conservative Republican, Neil Bishop.

Bishop is campaigning vigorously and trying to link Muskie to unpopular campus activity and other manifestations of dissent. Elected officials, he said rather acidly in a weekend speech at Augusta, are supposed "to represent us, not to encourage campus radicals to do their thing, not to sow seeds of destruction among the militant revolutionaries." He did not say who he meant by "us."

Economic Squeeze

Mild-mannered Ed Muskie is too well-known in Maine to suffer much from that kind of innuendo, but this state, like others, and more than some, is feeling an economic squeeze that was not eased when the Nixon administration steered a huge Navy contract for destroyer construction to Mississippi rather than to Maine shipbuilding interests—a shrewdly calculated blow that Bishop suggests he, as a Nixon Republican, might have avoided and might still remedy.

Together with other local problems, this might mean that Muskie will be unable to pull along Democratic Gov. Kenneth Curtis and others by his coattails, thus doing little to boost his chances for the 1972 presidential nomination.

Mansfield conceded, that as of now Muskie is the Democratic front-runner anyway. But Mansfield, in a conversation with reporters last week, said that neither Muskie nor any other Democrat had built up the kind of national following and reputation that entitled him to the nomination, as will be argued in another article, is party unity.

For Want of a Horse?

By Tom Wicker

1972. Mansfield said that was too bad, because it appeared to him that Nixon would be a weak candidate at the head of an administration in deep political trouble, and therefore ripe for the taking.

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The Sky Is Not Falling Despite What You Read

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON—Tom Hayden, one of the Chicago 7, writes in Ramparts magazine this month on lessons learned from the long conspiracy trial before Judge Julius Hoffman:

"Politicians, judges and lawyers—above all, the mass media—have outrageously exaggerated the courtroom confrontations. Our behavior has been described as violent and anarchic, part of a new conspiracy to stop the courts from functioning. The Yippies have enjoyed and fed this overreaction because they like to see powerful men tremble."

"Part of the Yippie game is to manipulate the fact that the media also play to the bizarre. Even the straightest reporter will communicate chaos because it sells. The Yippies know this because their politics involve consciously marketing themselves as mythic personality models for young kids."

"Now, almost entirely media personalities, Abbie (Hoffman) and Jerry (Rubin) would spend much of their courtroom time analyzing trial coverage in the papers, plotting press conferences, arranging for 'Yippie witnesses' to get on the stand in time for deadlines, even calculating which of the defendants was getting most of the media attention. They knew that the smallest unconventional act would goad the court into overreaction, would be fixed upon by the press, and would spread an image of defiance and disorder in the country."

Cordier's View

Andrew Cordier, the retiring president of Columbia University, has made the same point:

"I am convinced that there is increasing confusion, indeed, dangerous confusion on the part of the older generation regarding the youth of our day. Part of the difficulty can be attributed to the news media whose field reporters seek out news regarding every shred of tension, crisis and disruption on campus after campus... creating a sadly distorted picture of American campus life."

None of these findings conform to the myths and stereotypes promoted by both Yippies and intolerant elders who prefer to believe that we are raising up generation's of sybaritic revolutionaries in this country.

Those are the facts, nevertheless, and they need to be studied by the media and by the American people, too, as an antidote to this silly hysteria that sometimes seems to infect otherwise sensible people. There is much dissent in the lair and there is much here that does disconcert. But dissent is one American as apple pie and shows hardly foster the Chicken Little syndrome. There may be a lot of thunder and lightning but the sky is not yet falling down.

Letters

On Gibraltar

I have just seen the article on Gibraltar by Loren Jenkins in your issue of May 20th. I hope you will publish the following comments.

First of all I cannot accept as factually correct the statement that "Gibraltar's residents are showing dangerous signs of cracking under the strain of Spain's continuing siege or that more voices are daily being raised in favour of some sort of accommodation with Spain." It may be that a few individuals are thinking along these lines (there were, after all, 44 votes in favour of Spain—with 12,338 in favour of Britain out of a total electorate of 12,763—in the 1967 Referendum—but anyone familiar with the situation in Gibraltar knows that the majority of the people here have no wish to see the British Government seek a settlement. A fundamental reason for this is Spain's insistence that a transfer of sovereignty is a prerequisite to any solution coupled with her reluctance to return to normality.

With regard to tourism, I think I need only mention, first, that bookings for this summer are 30 percent up on last year and, secondly, that a considerable sum out of the current £2m. grant from the British Government is being devoted to assisting with the building of additional hotel accommodation.

It may be that some of Gibraltar's businessmen are worried. This is perhaps only natural after the boom years immediately preceding the "siege," when very large profits were made. But there is a great

difference between this and the suggestion that either the majority of businessmen in Gibraltar or the bulk of the rest of the community are prepared to consider changing their allegiance to Britain or, worse, rendering their political liberty!

This, as Mr. Jenkins himself says, has not been the attitude since the tightening of the screw began in 1964. It is still not the attitude in 1970 when things are, generally, definitely improving.

As a matter of interest I would draw attention to an article in the Madrid newspaper "Pueblo" which states that, on the 15th April 1970, out of the 4,812 Spaniards who were prevented from working in Gibraltar by their own Government in June, 1969, 2,435 were still unemployed. The same paper quotes the Mayor of La Linea, adjacent to Gibraltar, as saying that "business transactions are now mainly based on credit and are affected by the stamp we are under, going so much so that the amount of debts exceeds 50 percent of total transactions. Local banks have been compelled to restrict loans considerably, thus making commercial stability generally even more difficult."

It is obvious that the people of Gibraltar want to return to normal neighbourly relations, for after all, they did not start the present difficulties. They are not, however, prepared to pay the price that the Spanish Government is trying to exact from them.

R. J. PERIZA,
Chief Minister,
Gibraltar.

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Frank Martin, left, the composer, and Paul Badura-Skoda, the pianist, look over the score of the new concerto.

Jacques Lense.

Music in Holland: Martin's Concerto in the Grand Manner

By David Stevens.

HEVINGEN, The Netherlands.—After a long and sometimes difficult gestation, a fruitful collaboration between a leading pianist and a venerable composer has brought to the world a new piano concerto in the grand manner. The pianist is Paul Badura-Skoda, the 46-year-old Viennese who has made his reputation in classic and romantic repertory of the composers of his city, and the composer is Frank Martin, the 83-year-old Swiss-born master. If the performer is mentioned before the creator here, it is because the was a born in the pianist's three years ago to ask a young composer to write a new concerto for him.

I asked Mr. Martin to write a piano concerto," said Badura-Skoda during the rehearsals for the first public performance late last month after 40 years of nothing—nothing really since Bartók—about time. And Mr. Martin hadn't written one since the early thirties, so he liked the idea. He wrote such a difficult piece; it's almost unplayable—but told me, "You asked for it, you have it."

He not only has it—with the exclusive performance rights for a year in Europe and two years in America—but as he talked excitedly and rehearsed what he had. The work is not only replete with challenges to virtuosity—double octaves, trills and runs galore, and fiendishly difficult passage work—but the challenge of giving Badura-Skoda what he wanted has drawn from Martin a work of ripe musical imagination equal to its complexity.

A glance at the pianist's copy of the score, which he has had since last fall, is evidence of the work he has put in on it. It is full of often-changed fingering indications and other visual aids to guide him through the concerto's rhythmic complexity and shifting tonality.

Mr. Martin was very understanding, said Badura-Skoda of the long period of collaboration that brought the work from visible to audible form. "He agreed to let me play the first movement at a faster tempo than he had put in the score, and we worked out several other difficulties together."

"Then, when I first rehearsed it with an orchestra, I found

that I had to lighten my touch," he continued. "The orchestration looks very heavy in the score, but it really is quite light, very transparent, almost like chamber music."

The first performance here June 27, with The Hague Residentie Orchestra, came only after a number of difficulties. The planned world premiere during the centennial of Vienna's Musikverein in May fell through—it will have its first performance there with the Vienna Symphony in December. Then, several months ago in Strasbourg, where he was on tour, Badura-Skoda's copy of the score disappeared for a few hours when a French general mistook the pianist's briefcase for his own at the airport.

"It was a terrible few hours," the pianist said. "The score could be replaced, but not all my markings. Fortunately Mr. Martin's letter of dedication was in the score, and that brought it back to me."

2 Rehearsals

Then there were only two rehearsals here with orchestra, and the first performance took place in almost total press secrecy—the Holland Festival program having attracted visitors

critics to other events that night.

After a dismaying first rehearsal with orchestra the day before the performance, composer, performer and conductor (Jerry Semkow) had a private two-hour session poring over the score—which calls for great virtuosity and precision from the orchestra, particularly the percussion and woodwinds.

Relaxing at Resort

Later, relaxing on the terrace of the ornate Kurhaus in this North Sea resort, Martin and Badura-Skoda felt better about things—a feeling borne out by a satisfying final rehearsal and performance the following day.

"Composers owe a lot to interpreters," said the composer.

"If a new work gets a bad first performance, it will be ten years before anyone plays it again."

The rapport between the two artists was evident as they talked about the concerto and music in general. Then the pianist buoyantly rushed off for another session with the Steinway.

"I wrote it for him," Martin said quickly. "It's his portrait. If I had written for someone else, it would have been entirely different."

Revision

pottery. He further disproved the claim that some three-colored sherd or entire pieces found at famous Islamic sites are Chinese. The objects are actually Islamic. Géza Fehervari, lecturer in Islamic art at the School of Oriental and African Studies, proved that the earliest Islamic wares supposedly of Chinese derivation, were at least a century older than the latest Chinese wares said to have served as a model. In other words, the time gap suggests that the development of both was independent.

The very organization of the colloquy, the first in a series of meetings on Asian art and archaeology to be sponsored by the Perceval David Foundation, which is attached to the school of Oriental and African studies in London, deserves one last comment: Participants all gave papers on subjects which had been submitted to them—and not just on "any subject" they might have felt like dealing with. This resulted in a highly coherent pattern. Ample time was allowed for discussion which often proved as stimulating as the papers themselves, all the more so as scholars from the Chinese and Iranian side rarely meet. This is a new method of art history study. It is to be hoped that future gatherings on problems of Oriental art history will be organized on the same lines and the proceedings possibly made accessible to the general public in book form.

The History of Oriental Art Under

Cup from the Chinese Tang period.

Contacts between China and

Iran were achieved by two main routes, the sea route that led on the southern ports of India around the Persian Gulf, and the overland route, or so-called Silk Road, that went through the Iranian lands of the present-day Soviet Union—the Soviet Republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan—and the Turkish-dominated oases of what is today Chinese Turkestan.

Concerning the sea route, it appears that China was exporting stoneware to the Middle East at the beginning of the 8th century. David Whitehouse, director of the British excavation team working on the site of the ancient Iranian port of Sipar, the Persian Gulf, discovered a level not later than 820 years of Southern Chinese origin. They were of a type also only found in Southeast Asia; interestingly enough they had inscriptions of Islamic names.

of Persian or Arab merchants

no doubt—incised underglaze, a witness, among many others, to the numerous colonies of Persian and Arab merchants that were established in the ports of China.

The story of the northern land route is considerably more complicated. Contacts with Iran may have been established at a very early date but the closest appear to have been made in the 8th century. These may have been stepped up by the arrival of refugees from the Iranian aristocracy at the time that the Arabs invaded Iran in the middle of the 7th century. But above all they were established by the merchants from Eastern Iranian lands—the Soghdian area particularly around Balkhara and Samarkand. By the middle of the 8th century the contacts began becoming more intense. And by the middle of the 8th century they had become

much looser between the two giants of Oriental civilization, Iran and China. And this is where one of the most intriguing problems of Oriental art history arises.

One of the most beautiful types of Chinese Tang pottery, the so-called splashed three-colored ware, of the kind that was supposed to have been exported to the Middle East, appears to have gone out of fashion by the middle of the 8th century. Certainly it no longer existed when another type of ware—with some similar colors plus another color, manganese purple, noticeably lacking in China—emerged in the Near East. This ware had long been assumed to be an imitation of Chinese ware. Prof. William Watson, who holds the chair of Chinese art and archaeology at the University of London, showed how vastly different the Islamic pieces were from Chinese

pottery. He further disproved the claim that some three-colored sherd or entire pieces found at famous Islamic sites are Chinese. The objects are actually Islamic. Géza Fehervari, lecturer in Islamic art at the School of Oriental and African Studies, proved that the earliest Islamic wares supposedly of Chinese derivation, were at least a century older than the latest Chinese wares said to have served as a model. In other words, the time gap suggests that the development of both was independent.

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Theater in London: How Bergman Sees 'Hedda Gabler'

By Thomas Quinn Curran

ONDON.—"But people don't do such things!" exclaims Judge Brack, shocked out of his habitual cynicism on learning that Hedda Gabler, had shot herself.

Hedda was a nonconformist in the 1920s. She was on the fringe of suburban society, but was never of it. Had she indeed she would soon have been ostracized by small-town morality as "a fast woman"; she was—as the pat diagnosis goes these days—hostile. Her sexual ambitions were smothered in the pervasive gloom about her. She had no vocations, no talents, nothing to do, and so vented her resentment on him from her husband's kindly old aunt to the poet who loved her. She divorced herself from her surroundings as far as possible, and perhaps this has led Ingmar Bergman in his production of the Ibsen tragedy at the Cambridge Theater to set apart, away above the stage, the poet who loved her.

This conception of Hedda resents its interpreter—that actress, Maggie Smith—with a problem that she never succeeds in solving. There are taping moments in her performance, but its lines of communication to the other players have been cut. Thus Hedda is in her own. Her vicious, destructive qualities are emphatically drawn, but she rages in remote realms. Her gestures are as fiery as this actress's aching hair. There are streaks of lightning in the depletion of jealousy, hate, envy and revenge, but they are streaks of

heat lightning and the emotional thunderstorm that one always never bursts forth. What emerges is a one-woman show, that has not been fitted into the play.

Hedda has been the subject of multiple explanations. Ibsen wrote that she was more her father's daughter than her husband's wife. The father image—that of the gallant old general who doted on her and other beautiful women and who was a fearless warrior and crack shot—haunts her certainly, indeed to the point of her being a Freudian study. Grant Allen said she was the woman he took down to dinner in fashionable London two nights out of three

in 1860. Meyerhold, the Russian director, styled her as a member of the deep in a robe of glittering scales. But the Hedda of Maggie Smith, a creature of ice and fire, appears in search of directorial advice.

The action transpires on a large, sparsely furnished stage.

To the left there is a sliding panel to denote a far room and the actors must manipulate this odd structure when entering or exiting to the neighboring chamber.

The acting in support is of a like peculiarity. Robert Stephens is unable to suggest the frenzies of the tortured Lovborg and John Moffatt as Judge Brack, emitting periodically a stage

villain's snigger, is less the elderly than he seems to be.

Beth Lusted as Dracula, Jeremy Irons as Tessa, and Sheila Reid's Mrs. Elvira has the necessary note of pathos.

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456 224 AdmInt 140	24	715	715	715	715	+16	2214 205 AerialPw 144	21	21	21	21	21	-16	2214 193 Arco 100	1	108	111	108	108	+16	2304 51 Baro Cr 128	2	258	258	258	258	+16		
41 49 AdmInt 140	1	35	35	35	35	+35	2214 206 AerialPw 144	21	21	21	21	21	-16	2214 193 Arco 100	1	108	111	108	108	+16	2304 51 Baro Cr 128	2	258	258	258	258	+16		
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209 124 Air Prod 209	105	142	142	142	142	+16	2214 208 AerialPw 144	21	21	21	21	21	-16	2214 193 Arco 100	1	108	111	108	108	+16	2304 51 Baro Cr 128	2	258	258	258	258	+16		
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209 124 Air Prod 209	105	142	142	142	142	+16	2214 222 AerialPw 144	21	21	21	21	21	-16	2214 193 Arco 100	1	108	111	108	108	+16	2304 51 Baro Cr 128	2	258	258	258	258	+16		
209 124 Air Prod 209	4	38	38	38	38	+38	2214 223 AerialPw 144	21	21	21	21	21	-16																

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1970

Page 9

U.S. Agrees To Geneva Textile Talks

Multinational Forum Includes EEC, Japan

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, July 14 (WP).—Apparently succumbing to persistent pressure from the Common Market, the United States has agreed to multilateral talks with its main trading partners to discuss the current crisis in the world's textile markets.

Top officials of the United States, the Common Market Executive Commission, Britain and Japan will meet in Geneva, home of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, during the last week of July.

The EEC Commission will be represented by Ted Dahrmanoff, its new member responsible for foreign trade questions.

In the wake of the breakdown in U.S.-Japanese talks aimed at voluntary restrictions of Japanese textile exports to the United States, and of growing congressional support for textile and shoe import quota legislation, the Common Market is more than ever anxious to take the heat out of a potentially dangerous trade clash.

The U.S. textile lobby argues that, partly because of steadily increasing imports, the domestic U.S. industry has had to lay off 65,000 men over the past year.

The Common Market has always insisted that the textile problem should be treated in a multilateral framework. But it also worried that Japanese exports, if diverted from the United States, would arrive en masse in the European market. Textile imports by the Common Markets increased by 34 percent in 1969.

European Commission sources said today that it was unlikely that any concrete results would come out of the Geneva meeting.

However, the talks could pave the way to a general agreement for temporary and limited quotas on conditions that tariff restrictions were relaxed in other sectors.

U.S. to Investigate Effects Of EEC Trade Agreements

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—The United States announced yesterday an investigation into the possible adverse effect on U.S. exports of the special trade agreements negotiated by the European Common Market with Morocco and Tunisia.

The investigation, the first of its kind, will be conducted by the Trade Information Committee, whose chairman, Louis C. Krauthoff, 2d, is in the office of the President's special representative for trade negotiations. It will be held under a hitherto unused provision of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act and could eventually lead to U.S. restrictions on imports from the Common Market countries.

A petition of the California-Arizona Citrus League last month led to the investigation. One aspect of the special association agreements with Morocco and Tunisia is the provision for special duty reductions on imports into the Common Market of such products as oranges. Thus, the duty on Moroccan oranges would be lower than that on U.S. oranges.

The purpose of the investigation will be to make a recommendation to the President on whether U.S. interests are sufficiently damaged to warrant some kind of retaliation.

The United States has repeatedly objected to Common Market agreements of the kind negotiated with Morocco and Tunisia on the ground that they are discriminatory.

Economic Analysis

U.S. and EEC Are on Brink of Trade War

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 14 (NYT).—The warning is being heard with increasing frequency, almost as if the forces have irreversibly been set in motion: The United States and the European Economic Community are on the brink of a trade war.

Should it come, it would dwarf anything in postwar history. Washington and Brussels fought it out over chickens early in the 1960s, with a \$25 million EEC market at stake. Today, the prize is put at \$600 million a year—the amount of commerce that would be affected if Congress passes proposed legislation to enforce quotas on U.S. textile and shoe imports. EEC officials talk grimly of retaliation.

Skilled bargaining by teams from Washington and Brussels kept these frictions from blocking the 1967 trade expansion drive. But since then, U.S. economic difficulties have become more acute as inflation, gained and trade surpluses evaporated.

Many observers believe that the EEC's farm policies will have to change over the coming decade, if only to ease the burden of financing surpluses on the treasuries of the member states.

The community spends \$7 billion a year of public funds of financial aids and subsidies. It is estimated that the 180 million consumers in the six countries spend an additional \$6 billion to \$8 billion a year in inflated food prices.

Some say the early negotiations with Britain could provide the opportunity for some recasting of policies. As the largest food importers, the British will find it difficult, if not impossible, to accept community policies that penalize imports.

But the question of trade combat with the United States is much closer at hand. Some U.S. experts have been urging the EEC to show restraint. They argue that in its present financial difficulties, the United States needs Europe's help and understanding.

Europeans listen with varying degrees of sympathy, noting that they are already helping out by holding large quantities of surplus dollars.

Washington's chief complaint is that American farm sales to the community have already been hit by the introduction in 1968 of the variable import levy.

A former high official in the Department of Agriculture, Harold S. Malmgren, says the effects of this were roughly to triple protection against the imports. Since then, American farm exports to the community have fallen by nearly a fifth.

But EEC officials point out that since the community's founding in 1958, American farm exports to the Six have doubled, and that this is a more valid measure of effects of community policies.

"In the final analysis," says Mr. Malmgren, "the Washington-Britis troubles are symptomatic of the new relationship between more or less equal powers in place of the Washington-dominated Atlantic community."

Import Quota Bill Drafted

By House Unit

(Continued from Page 1)
Established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The committee also approved a change in the tax laws designed to spur U.S. exports. It would authorize a new entity, called a Domestic International Sales Corporation, through which exporting companies could defer taxes on their profits from export business.

Decisions Tentative.

Today's decisions were all tentative. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., said he hoped a draft of the bill would be ready by noon tomorrow for formal, point-by-point approval. There was no estimate when it might reach the House floor.

The measure would reduce imports of man-made textile products by nearly 40 percent by cutting them back to the average for the three years 1967-69, as originally drawn; a two-year base period of 1967 and 1968 would have made the rollback even greater.

Using the same formula, imports of woolen textiles would actually be permitted to rise slightly. Imports of cotton textiles are already limited through an international agreement negotiated in 1962.

Committee aides had no figures on the impact on shoe imports, which would also be limited to the 1967-69 level.

After prolonged discussion and bargaining with administration trade officials, the committee came up with this complex mechanism to limit imports of other commodities.

A domestic industry seeking relief from imports may file a complaint with the Tariff Commission. The commission must find "injury" or the threat of injury" accompanied by one of the following conditions:

Substantially increased imports of the commodity, substantially lower prices than those of domestic products, or a large increase in the import share of the domestic market in the preceding five years plus a sharp rise in the rate of this increase.

Wonderful Commodity

"Money is a wonderful commodity," said Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Hill, Samuel & Co., one of London's most aggressive and profitable merchant banks, and Metropolitan Estate and Property Corp., Britain's second-largest property company, which is laden with cash.

For years, the financial community here has noted on a division of labor eschewing the Continental practice of combining many financial services under one roof. The merchant banks, while ranging fairly widely from giving advice and managing trusts to short and medium-term financing, have been limited by a small capital base.

Now, with an exchange of paper shares, Hill, Samuel would obtain some \$260 million for enterprise investment banking.

Definition Problem.

Sir Charles has come in for heavy criticism from stockholders and institutions who see a property investment company as a special institution with a hedge against inflation and oppose dilution with an entirely alien business.

The merger terms call for a six-for-five stock swap, with Metropolitan the surviving company in a new institution to be known as Metropolitan Hill, Samuel and capitalized on the market at something close to \$400 million.

Despite the appearance of a Metropolitan takeover, it is clear that the purpose of the consolidation is to bring the financial expertise of the 3,000-man Hill, Samuel banking group to bear on the property assets of Metropolitan's 500-man staff, and to create the base for expansion in almost any direction, in Britain or overseas.

"Today's committee action comes on top of earlier committee decisions which approved most of the President's trade requests for minor tariff cutting authority, more liberal adjustment assistance to workers and industries hurt by import competition, liberalization of the escape clause giving the White House greater authority to raise tariffs, and a proposal to speed up decisions to trigger countervailing duties.

A major decision due later this week is whether the panel will approve legislation extending U.S. participation in the International Cotton Agreement.

Shipping Industry Performance.

(See page 11, Business section)

Investors:

• NO FRONT LOAD + TAX FREE*

• NO REDEMPTION FEE**

• BEARER SHARES

• AUTOMATIC PROFIT REINVESTMENT

• 20% PLUS COMPOUND

• ANTICIPATED GROWTH

• CONFIDENTIAL ACCOUNTS

• MINIMUM INVESTMENT - \$4,000 U.S.

*upon request or capital gains tax
**Parsons or Luxembourg
Fund held 4%, 25% if held three years.
Holder waived fee.

BROKERS & PRODUCERS

• 5% REAL NET NON-REDUCING FLAT COMMISSION*

• NO STOCK OPTIONS

• NO QUOTAS + NO HOLD-BACK

• NO CONTENTS

• NO PROMOTIONS

• SERIOUS MANAGED APPROACH

• PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AND BACK OFFICE SUPPORT

*Not subject to minimum. Payable to any bank or broker anywhere in the world.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE.

(See page 11, Business section)

INCOME

Average annual profit - 24.5%

CAPITAL GROWTH

Retained profits 10 years - 60%

OUTLOOK

- Higher

THE SHIOPWERS FUND

managed by THE SHIOPWERS FUND INC.

A. CHASSIS Chairman/President

100 Avenue de l'Europe, Paris 13^e

Tel. 56 10 000

Telex 10 000

ALL RISKS TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE

Valid only where legal.

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THE SHIOPWERS FUND</

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

	Net High Low Div. In \$	Stk. 100s	First. High Low Last. Chgs.	Net High Low Div. In \$	Stk. 100s	First. High Low Last. Chgs.	Net High Low Div. In \$	Stk. 100s	First. High Low Last. Chgs.			
3970 - Stocks And Sts.				3970 - Stocks And Sts.			3970 - Stocks And Sts.					
High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s First. High Low Last. Chgs.				High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s First. High Low Last. Chgs.			High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s First. High Low Last. Chgs.					
R				R			R					
3986 20% SelandP 70	80	200	220	3986 20% SelandP 70	11	30	33	3986 20% SelandP 70	11	30	33	3986 20% SelandP 70
2945 12% Ramada 54	114	224	236	2945 12% Ramada 54	114	224	236	2945 12% Ramada 54	114	224	236	2945 12% Ramada 54
2945 10% Ranco Inc 92	92	184	196	2945 10% Ranco Inc 92	92	184	196	2945 10% Ranco Inc 92	92	184	196	2945 10% Ranco Inc 92
2145 7% RaplhAn 73	73	144	154	2145 7% RaplhAn 73	73	144	154	2145 7% RaplhAn 73	73	144	154	2145 7% RaplhAn 73
6214 3% RaplhC 25	25	50	52	2145 3% RaplhC 25	25	50	52	2145 3% RaplhC 25	25	50	52	2145 3% RaplhC 25
1545 4% Raym 200	200	400	420	1545 4% Raym 200	200	400	420	1545 4% Raym 200	200	400	420	1545 4% Raym 200
3356 15% Raytheon 60	45	134	154	3356 15% Raytheon 60	45	134	154	3356 15% Raytheon 60	45	134	154	3356 15% Raytheon 60
3356 11% Rayth 12	12	36	38	3356 11% Rayth 12	12	36	38	3356 11% Rayth 12	12	36	38	3356 11% Rayth 12
2429 8% RCA Cr 41	21	42	44	2429 8% RCA Cr 41	21	42	44	2429 8% RCA Cr 41	21	42	44	2429 8% RCA Cr 41
56 4% RCA Cr 41	4	8	9	56 4% RCA Cr 41	4	8	9	56 4% RCA Cr 41	4	8	9	56 4% RCA Cr 41
1645 4% Readline Co	5	14	15	1645 4% Readline Co	5	14	15	1645 4% Readline Co	5	14	15	1645 4% Readline Co
2779 4% Readline Co 2	2	5	6	2779 4% Readline Co 2	2	5	6	2779 4% Readline Co 2	2	5	6	2779 4% Readline Co 2
27 10% Redman 56	56	142	145	27 10% Redman 56	56	142	145	27 10% Redman 56	56	142	145	27 10% Redman 56
1314 7% Relch 20	11	22	24	1314 7% Relch 20	11	22	24	1314 7% Relch 20	11	22	24	1314 7% Relch 20
2975 15% Relien El 70	70	184	186	2975 15% Relien El 70	70	184	186	2975 15% Relien El 70	70	184	186	2975 15% Relien El 70
184 4% Relien El 70	3	8	9	184 4% Relien El 70	3	8	9	184 4% Relien El 70	3	8	9	184 4% Relien El 70
2774 4% Relvo 25	25	62	64	2774 4% Relvo 25	25	62	64	2774 4% Relvo 25	25	62	64	2774 4% Relvo 25
2274 11% Relvo DS 20	20	48	50	2274 11% Relvo DS 20	20	48	50	2274 11% Relvo DS 20	20	48	50	2274 11% Relvo DS 20
27 17% RevereC 130	130	316	318	27 17% RevereC 130	130	316	318	27 17% RevereC 130	130	316	318	27 17% RevereC 130
72 4% Revin 1	9	174	174	72 4% Revin 1	9	174	174	72 4% Revin 1	9	174	174	72 4% Revin 1
32 4% Rexton 22	22	54	56	32 4% Rexton 22	22	54	56	32 4% Rexton 22	22	54	56	32 4% Rexton 22
425 4% Rexton 22	1	33	35	425 4% Rexton 22	1	33	35	425 4% Rexton 22	1	33	35	425 4% Rexton 22
425 3% Rexton 22	2	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	2	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	2	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22
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425 3% Rexton 22	28	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	28	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	28	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22
425 3% Rexton 22	29	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	29	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	29	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22
425 3% Rexton 22	30	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	30	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22	30	54	56	425 3% Rexton 22
425												

American Stock Exchange Trading

70 - Stocks and Sis.
Low Div. in 1 Stock. First High Low Last Chg.

(Continued from preceding page)

	Net	Stocks and High Div. in 1 Stock. First High Low Last Chg.	Net	Stocks and High Div. in 1 Stock. First High Low Last Chg.	Net	Stocks and High Div. in 1 Stock. First High Low Last Chg.	Net
70 - Stocks and Sis. Low Div. in 1 Stock. First High Low Last Chg.	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Safeguard Ind	10	86	84	84	84	84	84
Safes Corp	10	514	514	514	514	514	514
Sambus Rest	20	149	149	149	149	149	149
S. Carter Co.	1	416	416	416	416	416	416
S. C. Johnson	1	100	100	100	100	100	100
San Jico	1	154	154	154	154	154	154
Santafe	5	716	716	716	716	716	716
Sargent Ind	28	376	376	376	376	376	376
Sartorius Corp	1	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sav-A-Save	6	716	716	716	716	716	716
Savis B Mch	15	258	258	258	258	258	258
Saw Indus	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sayer Fisher	23	169	169	169	169	169	169
Sewerage Instru	7	716	716	716	716	716	716
Schaeffler	16	9	9	9	9	9	9
Schaeffer Corp	1	24	24	24	24	24	24
Schaeffer Ind	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Schaffly 108	2	111	111	111	111	111	111
Schall Corp	10	125	125	125	125	125	125
Schall Corp	42	616	616	616	616	616	616
Schall Corp	43	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	44	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	45	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	46	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	47	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	48	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	49	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	50	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	51	516	516	516	516	516	516
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Schall Corp	110	516	516	516	516	516	516
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Schall Corp	115	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	116	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	117	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	118	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	119	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	120	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	121	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	122	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	123	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	124	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	125	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	126	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	127	516	516	516	516	516	516
Schall Corp	128	516					

PEANUTS



RC



E. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



BEEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACE



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



M. D.



POG



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some plays are so spectacular and improbable that it is hard to imagine them occurring in real life. The defensive play required by the diagrammed deal was described in a recent issue of Bridge World by Robert Even, a talented young New York bridge writer. One suspects that he was employing the art of the novelist rather than that of a reporter.

East opened the bidding with five clubs, a reasonable gambit with a strong nine-card suit. This gave South a hard decision. A double would have given North-South a 300-point penalty, but South was naturally reluctant to accept a small penalty when his hand offered prospects of slam, and he tried five spades. The dummy turned out to be distinctly weak, but at least it produced good spade support.

West's opening lead of the heart king was taken in the closed hand with the ace. With no way to reach the dummy for a spade finesse, South had no choice but to lay down the spade ace. He hoped for the spade king to fall, but realized that his prospects would still be poor. It was unlikely that he would be able to avoid the loss of three tricks in the red suits.

South dropped the spade queen from dummy, just in case he needed to re-enter his hand eventually by over-taking the spade seven, and East began thinking in a position in which an average player would see nothing to think about.

Eventually he produced the spade king, voluntarily fulfilling South's hopes in that depart-

ment. This sacrifice did not, however, give the declarer any joy. He drew the missing trump, but had to lose two heart tricks and a diamond trick eventually.

NORTH
♦ QJ107
♦ 765
♦ 65432
♦ 9

WEST
♦ 2
♦ KQ10842
♦ 32

EAST (D)
♦ K5
♦ 9
♦ KQJ10876
54

SOUTH
♦ A98643
♦ A95
♦ A87
♦ A

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 54 Pass Pass
West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

TWIN	SETS	FAMED
HALO	DUTRA	LIEETO
OVERRATED	ARDEN	
WED	OPENING	IST
GREET	TIFAPOT	
PICRO	TOYAMA	
TAI	HUN	ULSTER
RINGSLET	GRFTELS	
INGRES	COE	EST
ATLAST	ADDER	
MEERS	RSVPS	
MOW	TRIPPOSE	GUBI
AGORA	NIGHTTONS	
ARMET	GALLA	RESA
MEMOS	ANEW	OREI

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TARAL
T A R A L

ECTAN
E C T A N

UNBEAT
U N B E A T

WENTIG
W E N T I G

that scrambled word game
BY PENNED GENE LINDNER

Will it be a boy or a girl?

NL Stars Favored to Take 8th Straight

By Leonard Koppett

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14 (NYT).—It's setting so grand now it isn't completed, though finished, the outstanding baseball stars of today square off tonight in the 41st major league All-Star game on the artificial surface of front stadium.

The National League, with seven wins to its credit and 2-17 lead in the series (there was a tie game in 1961), was favored to win again. Since 1950, the team has dominated the series, winning 18 and losing only five.

This marks Cincinnati's third time as host for the game and Na-

tional League outfielders hope the same game, the only previous exposure players Roberto Clemente, the fans good luck will be there, too. To this sort of hoopla came last year, when he served as first-base coach for the American Leaguers during his first full season as Oriole manager.

President Nixon will attend the game, which is expected to attract 51,246 spectators into the new Stadium, opened for business only two weeks ago. It is the only ball park completely covered with Astro-Turf, except for small areas round home plate, the pitching mound and each base, with no dirt surface for the infield as a whole.

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tional League fans hope the same game, the only previous exposure

players Roberto Clemente, the fans good luck will be there, too. To this sort of hoopla came last

year, when he served as first-base coach for the American Leaguers during his first full season as Oriole manager.

After naming Seaver, a 14-game winner, Hodges said every National League pitcher was rested enough to be called upon, except Cincinnati's Wayne Simpson, who pitched Sunday. He would be used last, and only if absolutely necessary, Hodges said.

Weaver, who also chose one of his own pitchers to start, said Sam Weaver, of the Baltimore Orioles, who never played in a major league game, would be the second pitcher

and that Jim Perry of Minnesota would be the last one, with some other hurlers preceding Perry if necessary.

The National League has a predominantly right-handed batting order. Mays will lead off, followed by Allen, Hank Aaron, Tony Perez, Rico Carty, John Bench, Kessinger, Glenn Beckert and Seaver. The first six men in the array have a total of 148 home runs to their credit this season—an average of 24.7. Kessinger and Becker, as teammates on the Chicago Cubs, represent outstanding defense at shortstop and second base.

Weaver's batting order will have Luis Aparicio, the shortstop, leading off; Yastrzemski, assigned to center field, batting second; then Frank Robinson in right, Boog Powell at first, Harmon Killebrew at third, Frank Howard in left, Dave Johnson at second, Bill Freehan catching, and Palmer. The home-run total for the first six men in this line-up is 114.

Batting Order:

NATIONAL LEAGUE
1.—Mays, Atlanta (1971).
2.—Allen, St. Louis (2061).
3.—Aaron, Atlanta (1341).
4.—Carty, Cincinnati (1281).
5.—Bench, Cincinnati (1251).
6.—Beckert, Chicago (1211).
7.—Seaver, New York (1141).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
8.—Aparicio, Chicago (1211).
9.—Robinson, Baltimore (1201).
10.—Powell, Boston (1181).
11.—Killebrew, Minnesota (1221).
12.—Howard, Washington (1201).
13.—Johnson, Baltimore (1201).
14.—Kessinger, Chicago (1181).
15.—Palmer, Baltimore (1211).
Umpires—Burke, N.Y.; Hale, A.L.; Aparicio, N.L.; Plate: Rice, A.L.; 18: Stearns, N.Y.; 19: Linn; 20: Green, A.L.; 21: Linn.

team Seaver of the New Yorks and Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles will be the starting batters. Seaver will be making his All-Star appearance for the Indians, while this will be his debut. Seaver has been scored on in the three innings had pitched in the 1967 and games. Each is expected to three innings.

his year, for the first time since 7, the starting lineups, except the pitchers, were selected by instead of by players. About 6,000 ballots were collected and voted (via computer) by the letter Safety Razor Co., one of game's television sponsors.

As it turned out, the collective

vision of the fans ran parallel to that of the players. According to a of the players taken by the writing News, the two groups

had on 12 of the 16 starters, and the other four cases it was a

matter of choosing between equally

talented alternatives. The fans

voted Willie Mays as the third

Baseball Might Have New Embol-Or Is It Emblem?

CINCINNATI, July 14 (NYT).—As All-Star players gathered for one of baseball's two major annual shows, officials displayed yesterday some of the promotional gimmicks they hope will attract additional attention to the game.

One of the ideas, unveiled at a luncheon by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, is a new symbol for baseball. It's called banner-mark and it was designed by Demarini-Marano and Associates of New York.

"Bannermark," the design

we explain, "abstractly suggests flag spiraling out of a base-

ball. The red, white and blue color scheme reflects the sport's national origin. Our objective was to provide a universal emblem for everyone connected with the game, from fans and spectators to those in the Cooperstown Hall of

baseball."

Kuhn, apparently so im-

pressed with what he was about

to exhibit, became confused in his choice of words about banner-mark.

"Baseball has developed a Universal symbol or emblem," the commissioner told the gathering of writers and play-

ers.

A trophy adorned with the

symbol or emblem of emblem

or whatever one wishes to call it, was presented to Hank Aaron for having been voted the most popular player by the fans for tonight's game. A similar trophy will be given to the player voted most valuable in the game.

SECOND BASE—Clem Beckert, Chicago Cubs, 28, bats and throws right-handed. Slick fielder, made it with the Cubs in his first trial, playing 154 games as 1965 rookie. A real charger on pop flies.

THIRD BASE—Tony Perez, Cincinnati Reds, born in Cuba 26 years ago. First made his All-Star mark in 1967 with 375-foot home off Jim Hunter in the 16th inning to win the game. Consistently among high average and top home run hitters in 1970. He's 6-2, 185 pounds, bats and throws right-handed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CATCHER—Bill Freehan, Detroit Tigers, 28, born in Detroit and went to University of Michigan. Became Detroit's regular catcher in 1963, made All-Star roster in 1964 but did not play. Has played every game since and has a .333 All-Star average.

FIRST BASE—John (Goog) Powell, Baltimore Orioles, 28, a left-handed swinger of vast physical proportions. He's 6-4, weighs 259. On June 10, 1968, he once knocked in 11 runs in a doubleheader to tie major league mark. Three times has hit three homers in a game, averages 25 homers a season. His third straight All-Star appearance.

SECOND BASE—Dave Johnson, Baltimore Orioles, sibling for Minnesota's Rod Carew and Detroit's Dick McDowell, who ran 2-1 in foul ball hitting but are injured. Johnson, 27, fifth in voting, gets a belated reward. He was shelved by injuries and missed last year's game.

THIRD BASE—Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota Twins, 34, right-handed slugger who has played third, first, outfield and pinch hit in nine previous All-Star games. He'd like to forget the 1968 game. Stretching for a throw at first, he pulled a hamstring muscle and was out of action for nearly two months. Born in Payette, Ida., Killebrew has been the league home run champion six times.

SHORTSTOP—Luis Aparicio, Chicago White

Sox, 36, a Venezuelan who joined the White Sox in 1956 and promptly won nine straight base-

stealing titles with seven at Chicago, two more for Baltimore. Traded back to Chicago, 1968, eight times led league shortstop in fielding. Hitting improves with age.

OUTFIELD—Frank Robinson, Baltimore Orioles, 34, has won most-valuable-player awards in 1961, 1964—Cincinnati, in 1961, Baltimore 1966. Born in Beaumont, Tex., Frank was National League rookie of the year in 1956. American League triple crown batman in 1966 with .318 average, 49 homers, 122 runs batted in. Right-handed, it is his 11th time on an All-Star roster.

OUTFIELD—Carl Yastrzemski, Boston Red Sox, 30, a \$100,000 home player out of Southhampton, I. I. Yastrzemski has won three league batting titles, including a triple crown in 1967. A left-handed hitter with a fine throwing arm, right-handed, he walked seven homers in one four-game stretch in 1968—a record. Right-handed.

OUTFIELD—Peter Gammons, Boston Red Sox, 26, a 100,000 home player out of Southhampton, I. I. Yastrzemski has won three league batting titles, including a triple crown in 1967. A left-handed hitter with a fine throwing arm, right-handed, he walked seven homers in one four-game stretch in 1968—a record. Right-handed.

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